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WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL,

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Proprietors.

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The Magnitude of State Power.

[From the Constitutional Union of Philadelphia.] Why does the citizen of any State, of Pennsylvania for instance, owe obedience to the Constitution? Simply because the ordinance of a State Convention, adopted sevenity years ago, has made that Constitution obligatory upon him. solemn act of State authority is all that binds the citizen to obey that instrument declared the sovereign voice of Pennsylvania, the citizen of this State would to day owe no respect to the Federal Constitution. The acts of all other States and their citizens were powerless to Rhode Island, a State that was acknowledged shall proceed to recite. as outside of the Union and entirely independent of the Constitution, even after twelve were effectually associated under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. Why were the citizens of Rhode Island entirely exempt from every provision of the Constitution, while in twelve other States the citizens owen to that instrument implicit obedience? Simply be cause, though the Conventions in those twelve States had assented to the Constitution, the pow-Rhode Island had not yet spoken; the sovereign land? Undoubtedly it did; and it is equally clear by measures which the Articles of Confederation that in each of the other States that instrument | did not provide for or recognize. derived its validity from a similar ordinance.

for State authority attacks, in reality, the validity of "revising the Articles of Confederation," of the Constitution. When men seek to central- of recommending amendments thereto, concluded ize unbounded power in the Federal Government, that a resort to the amending process (which reand teach that the mandates of a State, because quired the concurrence of thirteen States) would emanating from a State, must be spurned and spit | not insure the accomplishment of the desired ob upon, the citizen may very reasonably answer; ject, the establishment of a new and more efficient "That mandate of my State, uttered seventy government Therefore, when they had embod years ago in the ordinance of a State Convention, lied in our present Constitution the form of gov is all that makes the Constitution obligatory upon ernment which they thought suitable for adoption me. If State authority is so thoroughly insig- by the States, they finished by proposing, in nificant, then that ordinance and the Constitution | the last article of that Constitution, that "the which it professes to sanction and ratify are alike ratifications of the Conventions of nine States deserving of my contempt."

that Government can claim from Pennsylvanians among its members the most eminent statesman obedience to the Constitution. Remove from of that day. the archieves at Washington that document, and | As may be supposed, such a proposal, emanat-

must pursue its sublime career regardless of any- could be deserted-whether Congress could conthing so contemptible as a mere emanation of ccr in contravening the system under which they State authority. "The Constitution alone," it is acted." [Elliott's Debates, vol. 5, p. 498.] On cannot look outside of the Constitution to take on earth can dissolve it (the Confederation) bu cognizance of any document which utters the pu- the consent of all the contracting parties. * ny voice of State authority."

ernment must determine its jurisdiction by look- vol. 1, p. 457.] Mr. Alexander Hamilton "thought ing at the Constitution alone, may be startled it wrong to allow nine States to institute a when we state that the language of the Constitue new government on the ruins of the existing tion was precisely the same in 1789, when the one." [Ibid, vol. 1, p. 532] Other members Union embraced only eleven States as in 1790, who on the final vote proved to be the triumph when thirteen States were subjected to the Fed eral Government's jurisdiction; and the language of the Constitution would have been precisely the Confederation is to be pursued, unanimous the same if the Union had only nine States-a concurrence will be necessary. Will any one say contingency which was contemplated by the last that all the States are to offer themselves to be article. In other words, when the Constitution ruined by the Rhode Island opposition? Some had gone into operation, and the Federal Cov other States might also tread in her steps." ernment was completely organized, there vol. 5, p. 354.] Mr Madison also was opposed to was nothing in the Constitution by which an attempt to establish the new Constitution that Government could ascertain whether through the amending process provided in the eleven, or thirteen States. By the language cles of Confederation can be amended." "If the of the preamble, the Constitution was "ordained old fabric of the Confederation must be the and established for the United States of Ameri groundwork of the new, we must fail." [Ibid, ca;" but from the Constitution alone the government could not ascertain whether the "United States" that were subject to its authority comprised nine or thirteen States; and if the Union embraced only nine States, the government could not learn from the Constitution which were those | advocate and exponent of the Constitution in the nine! How, then, did the government determine Convention of our own State Before it had the geographical boundaries of its jurisdiction? been determined what number of States should By consulting eleven different documents, then be named as sufficient to carry the Constitution among the archives of the government, each into effect, Mr. Wilson said: "It is possible that document emanating from a State convention and | not all, nay, that not even a majority, will im certifying the action of such a body. By the act | mediately come into the measure; but such as do emanating from the New York Convention the ratify it will be bound by it, and others as the government was apprised of its jurisdiction over

New York; by the act emanating from the Virginia Convention the government learned its jurisdiction over Virginia. Among those acts of various State conventions, the Federal

When, after considerable discussion, the vote government at the time of its organization found | was taken, the Hamilton party, who "thought i no act declaring the consent of the people of wrong to allow" a portion of the States "to insti consent of the people of Rhode Island. There- ing one," were overruled. A motion of Mr fore it did not and rightfully it could not assume | Carroll to require the ratification of thirteen jurisdiction within either of those States. When | States, in accordance with the provision of the a document transmitted by a North Carolina Articles of Confederation, was emphatically negaconvention had signified the assent of the com- tived. The vote being taken by States, all the munity, the Federal government asserted author | States voted "no" except Maryland. [Ibid, vol. ity within that State. When a documient eman 5, p. 500] Various propositions were made as to ating from a Rhode Island convention, had ex- the number of States whose ratification should pressed the consent of that community, then, and carry the Constitution into effect, some member at no previous time, the Federal government be proposing a smaller number than nine. Finally came endowed with jurisdiction in that State. the convention adopted the last article as it now

came from the hands of its framers, was merely a definition of political powers, to be exercised over such States as should assent to their exercise. It did not, and does not designate the States over which those powers are to be exerted; it did not, and does not, define the geographical boundaries within which the Federal Government ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM specifies the power which the Federal Govern-

shall exercise jurisdiction. The Constitution ment may exert over the States subject to its jurisdiction; but to ascertain what States are subject to its jurisdiction, that government does, and necessarily must, take cognizance of documents which emanate from State authority, and speak the sovereign voice of State communities. It-has been shown that the Constitution was

established in each State by an exercise of State power-that, without the exercise of such power, that instrument could not have been established in any State. Why, then, should State power be considered so contemptible, when its potent two to it is four to the Constitution its whole validity? One reason, perhaps, why tion of each additional square...... 53% many persons form inadequate conceptions of State authority is, that they fix their attention exclusively upon the ordinary exertions of State jurisdiction losing sight of those extraordinary acts Weekly SENTINEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, by which alone State power is illustrated in its without half the Weekly rates added full magnitude. The ordinary exections of State full magnitude. The ordinary exertions of State power are seen in the acts of the State Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up of individuals or associations, or by churches, at the regardless of the State Constitution.

Government—an agent of the people whose will as written in the State Constitution. fetters their agent at every step. The extraordi-

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Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usualtime. Publishers not the State government is the creature. He who induced the process of the judges the power of the creator by those of the creature, must go widely astray. As the feeble faculties of man represent not the omnipotence of his Maker, so the limited capacities of the State government fail altogether to illustrate the inher ent majesty and power of the State community by whose breath that government is called into

being, and at whose fat it totters and dies. This distinction must be clearly realized in order to appreciate the reserved powers of the States; for those reserved powers reside chiefly, not with the State government, but with the State community. By that community there has been delegated to the State government a limited portion of power; but there remains, inherent in the people of the State, a vast residuum of power, undefined and undefinable, which, though it may lie dormant during ordinary times, exists none the less because called into action, on such as are only rare and remarkable occasions.

Of the magnitude of State power in its extra But for the act of a Convention which in 1787 ordinary exercise, there can be no better illustra tion than that furnished by some peculiar circumstances connected with the establishment of the Constitution-circumstances which speak so significantly in behalf of State rights that they impose upon him the slightest obligation to that are, by the advocates of consolidation, uniformly instrument. This was illustrated in the case of concealed. Those peculiar circumstances we

While the measures looking to the establish ment of our present Constitution were in proother States had assented to that instrument, and gress, the thirteen States were united under the Articles of Confederation These Articles were, for the time being, the "Federal Constitution;" they were frequently thus designated by the State Legislatures, as well as by the Congress of the Confederation. The last article of the "Federal Constitution" provided that "the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual er competent to establish that instrument within nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be will of that community had not yet been de- agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and clared by a State Convention; the Constitution be afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of had not yet been sanctioned by the only power every State" In view of this provision, it may competent to give it validity within that State, be supposed by many that when the Government the collective voice of that community had not of the Confederation was found inefficient and unyet given consent to that instrument; and until satisfactory, our present form of government was such consent had been given, the individual citi. substituted by a resort to the amending process zen dare not, without treason to his State, obey provided in the Articles of Confederation. Such the Federal Constitution as a binding law. Did a supposition is altogether without foundation it the ordinance of a State Convention impose the fact. Our present constitution was established

It thus appears that he who inculcates contempt | having been originally convened for the purpose shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Let us view the question in another form. By Constitution between the States so ratifying the what right does the Federal Government to-day same." This was, in effect, a proposition that appeal to the citizen of Pennsylvania for obedi- a portion of the States should dissolve this "perence? Simply because there is now among the petual" Union-should abolish, as to themselves archives of the government a scrap of paper certi. | the Articles of Confederation, which were to be fring that on a certain day a convention repre. "inviolably observed by every State," and should senting the people of Pennsylvania did, in their establish, for their own government, a new Conname, consent to the Constitution. The stitution, irrespective of the method prescribed document, emanating from State authority, for amending the articles of Confederation, and and certifying the action of a State Convention, is the sole ground of all the jurisdiction which. This was the remarkable proposition reccommen the Federal Government can rightfully exercise | ded by a Convention which boasted Geo. Wash within the State; it is the sole warrant by which ington as its President, and which embraced

the Federal Government has no more jurisdiction ing from such a body, was not submitted without in Pennsylvania than it has in Turkey or Rus- due deliberation. The propriety of the measure was fully discussed. We learn by the report of Some persons seem to imagine that the Fed the convention's proceedings, that Mr. Dickson eral Government, moving in its exalted orbit, suggested the question, "whether refusing States contended, "prescribes the sphere of the Federal | the question thus presented, Mr. Luther Martin Government's jurisdiction, and that Government | said: "We are already confederated, and no power

possessed jurisdiction over nine, or old. "It is impossible." said he, "that the Arti-

But for that document emanating from a State convention of Rhode Island, the Eederal government might have waited till doomsday before the it any authority within that State.

These facts enable us to realize the real nature of the Constitution. That instrument, as it the convention adopted the last article as it now stands, although, as we have seen, that article was strongly opposed by Hamilton and other eminent men, who maintained that "no earthly power could dissolve the Confederation but the consent of all the contracting parties." The result was that the Union of thirteen States, which the Article of Confederation had declared "persult was that the Union of thirteen States, which the Article of Confederation had declared "persult was that the Union of thirteen States, which the Article of Confederation had declared "persult was that the Union of thirteen States, which the Article of Confederation had declared "persult was that the Union of thirteen States, which the Article of Confederation had declared "persult was the Article of Confederation had declared the last article as it now that the convention adopted the last article as it now that the convention adopted the last article as it now that article was strongly opposed by Hamilton and other eminent men, who maintained that "no earthly power could dissolve the Confederation but the convention adopted the last article as it now that article was strongly opposed by Hamilton and other eminent men, who maintained that "no earthly power could dissolve the Confederation but the convention adopted the last article as it now that article as it now that the convention adopted the last article as it now that article as it

petual." was dissolved by a portion of the States, rounded the position taken by the immense mul insufficient in number to amend those Articles; titude of people.

The Marshal took up a position on the left of and there was established a new Union, which ac-

conventions from time to time assented to the them all, notwithstanding the immensity of the new Constitution, the acts of these conventions | concourse. were duly signified by formal certificate to the Congress of the Confederation; and when the form were the following: Governors Bradford of specified number of States had assented to the Maryland, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Morton of In new form of government, that Congress co- diana, Seymour of New York, Parker of New operated with the assenting States in the meas- Jersey, and Tod of Ohio; ex Governor Dennison ures necessary to dissolve the government of the of Ohio; Charles Anderson, Lieutenant Governo Confederation, and establish the new government of Ohio; Major Generals Schenck, Stabel, Double under the present Constitution. In other words, day and Couch; Brigadier General Gibbon and the government of the Confederation gave assent Provost Marshal General Fry. and co operation to measures looking to its own

Thus we have exhibited clear and incontrovertible facts. These facts can be readily ex plained by those who admit the sovereignty of the States. As for the advocates of consolidation and the disparagers of State power, they tacitly acknowledge, by the course of argument, that these circumstances give fatal evidence against their theories; else why are the facts uniformly and studiously suppressed?

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION.

Dedication of the Great National Cemetery-Account of the Cereme- a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot connies-Dedication Speech by the Preserett-Presentation of a Standard, The Ceremonies of Thursday.

GETTYSBURG, November 19.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display; under command of Major General Couch. The line of march was take increased devotion to that cause for which taken up at ten o'clock, and the procession they here gave the last full measure of devotion; marched through the principal streets to the cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President. At quarter past eleven the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic dignitaries, took positions on the stand The President seated himself between Mr. Seward and the Governors of the States and Mr. Everett, after a reception marked with respect and perfect silence due to the solemnity and the benediction closed the exercises, and of the occasion, every man in the immense the immense assemblage separased at about two gathering uncovering on his appearance.

around the stand-the area between the stand and military being occupied by civilians comprising about fifteen thousand people, and including men, women and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artil- view before the Governor, presenting a handsome the regular funeral escort of honor for the highest

of Thy supreme, universal, and everlasting ad-

blood line of these mountains and rocks, looking

back to the dark days of fear and of trembling,

day; they spread abroad, they concentrated here;

they looked beyond this borizon to stores of

was the mockery of God and man. One more

victory and all was theirs. But behind these hills

was heard the feebler march of a smaller, but

still a pursuing host; onward they hurried, day

and night, for their country and their God; foot-

sore, wayworn, hungry, thirsty, faint, but not in

heart, they came to bear all, to do all that is

with the humility of prayer, with the pathetic

ty of poetry, with the plaintive harmony of mus-ic, with the honest tribute of our Chief Magis-

our best hope is in Thy blessing. O, Lord! our God, bless us. O, our Father, bless the bereaved

ever. As the trees are not dead though their

example is here—it fills the air, it fills our hearts,

and, as long as time shall last, it will hover in

these skies and rest on these landscapes, and pil-

Although a heavy fog clouded the heavens in

After the performance of a funeral dirge by delivered by Rev. Mr. Stockton, as follows: O God our Father, for the sake of Thy Son our Savior, inspire us with Thy spirit and sanctify us to the right fulfillment of the duties of this occasion We come to dedicate this new historic center as a national cemetery. If all the departments of the one government Thou hast ordained which Thou hast subordinated to the Union, be here united; if all classes, relations and interests of our blended brotherhood of people stand severally and thoroughly apparent in Thy presence, we trust it is because Thou hast called us, that Thy blessing awaits us, and that Thy designs may be embodied in practical results of incalculable, imperishable good. And so with Thy holy apostle and with the church in all lands and ages, we unite in the ascription, blessed be God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Moses, and the God of all comfort,

The convention that framed the Constitution,

Is the old Confederation dissolved because some Those who thus Imagine that the Federal Gov of the States wish a new Confederation? [Ibid,

cording to the contemplation of the Constitution, the stand. Numerous flags and banners, suitably might have embraced only nine States and which draped, were exhibited on the stand and among actually did embrace, for a considerable time only eleven.

The audience. The entire scene was one of grandeur due to the importance of the occasion. So quiet were the people that every word uttered by be worthy of mention. As the several State the orator of the day must have been heard by

DEDICATORY SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT. The President then delivered the following

dedicatory speech : Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in secrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The ident-Oration by Hon. Edward Ev- brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or and Speech by Governor Seymour- detract [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Applause.] It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the refinished work that they have thus so far nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain [applause]; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom and that governments of the people, by the peo ple, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long continued applause]

Three cheers were here given for the President After the delivery of this address, the dirge

o'clock.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the 5th New York regiment of heavy artillery, Colonel Murray, were marched to the temporary residence of Governor Seymour, where they passed in relery and a regiment of infantry, which constitute spectacle. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony which attracted quite a crowd of sight seers, Governor Seymour presented a handsome silk regimental standard to the regiment, accompany-

Birgfield by the band, an eloquent prayer was | ing the gift with the following speech; GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Soldiers of New York: We love our whole country, without reservation, but, while we do so, it is not inconsistent with that perfect and generous loyalty to love and to be proud of our own State. This day, when I took part in the celebration that was to consecrate yonder battle over our Union, and of the many governments field-while I felt, as an American citizen, proud of my own country and proud of the gallant serv ices of her citizens in every State, nevertheless my eye did involuntarily wander to that field where lie the glorious dead of our good and great State; and when I returned to see march ing before me your manly and sturdy columns, not knowing you belonged to New York my heart did quicken and my pulses tingle to learn that you were acting under commissions issued by myself; and I am most proud and most happy that I have this opportunity on behalf of the who comfortesh us in all our tribulations that we York, to present to you this glorious banner, merchants of the great commercial city of New may be able to comfort them which are in any which has been sent as a token of their confidence trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves in your loyalty and your courage, and your fidel are comforted of God. In emulation of all ity in the hour of danger. Sergeant, I place angels, in fellowship with all saints, and in symthese colors in your hands, in the firm confidence pathy with all sufferers; in remembrance of that they will be borne through every field of Thy works, in recurrence of Thy ways, and in triumph, of toil, and of danger, in a way that accordance with Thy work, we love and magnify will do honor to vourselves, to the great State Thy infinite perfections. Thy creative glory, Thy redeeming grace, Thy porvidential goodness, and which you represent, and the still greater country to which we all belong. May God bless you as the progressive, richer, and fairer development you serve your country in the distant field of danger. We find in those glorious fields you ministration In behalf of all humanity, whose left behind you are not indifferent to this conideal is divine, whose first memory is Thy image flict, are not indifferent to the welfare of the lost, and whose last hope is Thy image restored; whole Union. Do not doubt, therefore, that especially in behalf of our own nation, whose when you shall return from your dangerous fields history has been so favored, whose position is of duty you shall bring back this standard to so peerless, whose mission is so sublime, place among the archives of our State with honand whose future is so attractive; we orable mention of the services her sons have thank thee for the unspeakable patience of performed. I do not doubt that though it may, Thy compassion, and for the exceeding greatness perhaps, be returned torn and stained, yet it will of Thy loving kindness In contemplation of be still more glorious, and with glorious recollec-Eden, Calvary and Heaven, of Christ in the God tions clustering around it. In concluding these on the cross, and on the throne-nay, more, of remarks, I ask in return of the men of New Christ as coming again in all subdueing power York, to give three cheers for the Union of our and glory; we gratefully prolong our homage by this alter of sacrifice, on this field of deliverance, country, and three cheers for the flag of our on this mount of salvation, within the fiery and

General Schenck followed in a short speech. CONCLUSION.

and to the rapture of relief that came after; we A subscription of two numbed and eighty dol multiply our thanksgivings and confess our obli lars was made by the Marshals attending these gations to renew and perfect our personal and soceremonies, to be devoted to the relief of the cial consecration to thy service and glory. Oh, Richmond prisoners. had it not been for God! for our enemies, they In the afternoon the Lieutenant Governor elect

came unresisted, multitudinous, mighty, flushed of Ohio, Col. Anderson, delivered an oration at with victory and sure of success; they exulted on the Presbyterian Church. our mountains; they revelled in our valleys; they feasted, they rested, they slept, they awakened,

The President and party returned to Washington at six o'clock this evening, followed by the they grew stronger, prouder, and holder every Governor's trains. Thousands of persons were gathered at the depot anxiously awaiting transportation to their homes, but they will probably wealth, to the haunts of pleasure, and the seats be confined to the meager accommodations of Gettysburg till to morrow.

of power in our capital and chief cities; they prepared to cast the chain of slavery around the form of Freedom, and to bind life and The Way to do it on One Side: What death together forever. Their premature triumph on the Other!

stated it to be his opinion-an opinion begotten of hearing and seeing in the South-that:

In a speech at Cincinnati, Gen. ROSECEANS

"The people [the Southern people] deplore the war, but they are held by the neck; the military possible to heroes At first they met the blast on power has got them under its heel. You cannot, the plain, and bent before it like trees; but then, therefore, make peace with then. The only way led by Thy hand to the hills, they took their is to keep tightening the cords around them, to stand on these rocks, and remained as firm and get them so broken that the conservative people immovable as they. In vain were they assaulted; of the South can help themselves. This they all art, all violence, all desperation failed to dis. will not attempt until we throttle the military lodge them B filed, bruised and broken, their power. Then they will turn to the leaders and enemies retired and disappeared. Glory to God say, 'We have had enough of this, and will give

for this re-cue! But old the slain, in the fresh- it up" ness and fullness of their young and manly life! Yes, but who is to say when we have had with such sweet memory of father and mother, enough of it in the North? We are told that the brother and sister, wife and children, maiden and per ple of the South can have no peace until every friend! From the coasts beneath the eastern star; slave is freed, the seceded States converted into Territories, new owners occupy the land, the from the shores of northern lakes and rivers; from the flowers of the western prairies; from the border; they elected to any office not an abolitionist! This is the resolve of the party in power, and General came here to die for us and for mankind! Alas! how little we can do for them! We come Rosecrans had no authority, therefore, to make even the absurd statement he did. eloquence of venerable wisdom, with tender beau-

Were the South to day to lay down their arms. there could be no peace, as we once had it, no dismissal of the army, no re-union of the States, trate, and with all this honorable attendance; but no elections free from the bayonet, no commerce for our Western agriculturists, because no m ket. Let our armies overrun the South, as has whether absent or present; bless our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors; bless all our rulers and people; bless our army and navy; bless the efforts to suppress this rebellion; and bless all troubles.—[Columbus Crisis. efforts to suppress this rebellion; and bless all the associations of this day, place and scene, for-

BORN ADAIN .- Mr. Secre way Chase in his speech at Indianapolis, said this great nation must be "born again." We are afraid that it foliage is gone, so our heroes are not dead though their forms are fallen. In their proper personality, they are all with Thee; and the spirit of their will prove a negro baby.

But what does he mean, in fact, but that the nation must die. The old Government, the old Constitution, that happy system founded by grims of our own land and of all lands will thrill with its inspiration and increase and confirm their devotion to liberty, religion and God.

Mr. Everett then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention there are no constitution, that happy system rounded by Washington and Jefferson, and sustained for so many years of prosperity and honor, must die, perish forever, to give place to the hybrid monster begotten by Abolition out of war, and having that for its breath and fanaticism for its food.— [Albany Ledger.

Although a heavy fog clouded the heavens in the morning during the procession, the sun broke out in all its brilliancy during the Rev. Mr. Stockton's prayer, and shone upon the magnificent spectacle. The assemblage was of great magnitude, and was gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand, which was located on the highest point of ground on which the battle was fought. A long line of military sur-

Washington newspaper writers: Mr. Sprague is a young man of vast hereditary possession, accumulated by his father in the printing of calicoes, and so on, in the small but enterprising State of Rhode Island. Personally, Mr. Sprague is not attractive; pecuniarly, he is— Mr. Sprague is not attractive; pecuniarly, he is—seven millions. When a mere lad he was taken from school and placed in the cotton mill, where he soon became an expert in all the varied manipulative and mechanical operations, as developed in the calico line to an extent that warranted his in the calico line to an extent that warranted his possessor for becoming acquainted with the usachant worthy of his father's name, and not only keep what cash was left to him, but vastly in-

crease his store. To this one branch of his education young Sprague devoted himself day and night, so that, although comparatively ignorant of the ways of the world, and wholly innocent of even an approximate understanding of the arts of science, polite or vulgar literature, he was at the time he attained his majority one of the best informed

Some three or four years since, the young men of Rhode Island deemed it well to break up the dleford for Governor. They selected young savage? Sprague, whose family friends were possessed, as well as he, of vast wealth which they would gladly spend to gain position. At it they went hip and thigh, Sprague against Paddleford, money against money. It was estimated that the Paddlefordians were mulcted in the modest sum of the cause for which they died, it was a perof \$75,000. Corruption of the most unblushing nature was openly practised at the polls, and the golden drops. Sprague was elected, and, by the (Bartlett), and a distinguished prelate of the portion of the eulogy on the dead at Gettysburg: church, acquitted himself creditably. His long

Of his military career, the less said the better, unless, indeed, General Burnside should be quoted, but of that, never mind

Sprague did well in raising and equipping troops. . Representatives and direct taxes shall be aphese were sent from his State within twentyfour hours after the call was made, and he de-

serves credit for it. He was chosen Senator with but little trouble. although he was not of the required age. Inposition. He will take his seat at the approach- all other persons." ing session. He will make no speeches, for he neither writes nor talks; he will not contribute to sons as any of the States now existing shall think and unprepossessing in appearance; he will vote regularly and just as Papa Chase tells him; and he will always regret that he forsook his congenial factory, where he made a mark and could hold his own with the best of them, for the marble prior to 1808, shall effect the preceding clause. halls of the legislators, whom he can neither

influence nor comprehend.

the hand of Miss Chase. The "War Democracy."

A distinguished patriot of this State writes to

Chicago, on the 25th. Is it an abolition dodge, sworn to the maintenance and enforcement o or a sure enough affair? I always fear a cat in these provisions. It was to uphold this Constithe meal in such cases. Yours, &c."

question are radicals to all intents and purposes. Times. The object of the meeting is indeed simply to reinforce the radical ranks in the coming Presidential contest. This fact is well understood on all sides, and is evinced sufficiently by the ap- Spicy Letter from General Lestie plause the movement receives from the most Combs to the German Abolitioniits. ultra radical journals and by the condemnation it receives from the most judicious conservative journals. For example, the Chicago Tribune, as radical as its New York namesake, warmly applands the movement, while the Chicago Post, as

dodge may be fairly considered as played out. subsequently contradicted by any reliable au-The phrase "War Democrat" in the mouths of the | thority. thing more or less than the word conservative him," &c. abused by the radicals, the conservatives would never having fixed a pistol a dozen times in my in our judgment act wisely to drop it altogether. life, nor practiced with any other weapons in Its signification is very different in the order to become a dangerous duelist. Indeed, mouths of the radicals, and it is in for more than fifty years I have had but little radicals praise a man for being a "War Demo-crat," or denounce him for not being one, they do not mean a Democrat who is in favor of the first, considering his avowed opinions as war, but a Democrat who is in favor of the radi- to human color, and, secondly, being cal aim and management of the war-a Demo- very particular in selecting my bed fellows, it, as they disgrace or tend to disgrace everything | man and a bully. else they touch. For this reason we do no apprehend that the meeting at Chicago will do

It will be a sort of farce in which the actors laugh in each other's faces .- | Louisville Journal. Cheap Patriotism.

the radicals much good or the country much hurt.

The Jacobin papers claim that the fall elections demonstrated that the war is "popular." But we cannot see that its popularity will avail any-thing in its successful prosecution, unless the class with whom it is popular demonstrate their approval in deeds instead of words. One new recuit, who actually shoulders his musket and takes his place in the ranks, is of more actual value than a bundled votes in support of the war. These people who vote so patriotically that the war is "popular" remied us—as a distinguished joker would say—of the man who boasted that he had been an earnest, devoted Christian for twen-ty years, and "bless God," he would add, "my tianity has never cost me twenty cents." A reputation for patriotism can be acquired as cheaply, now a days, as was this old miser's reputation for Christianity, and the one is as valuable a possession as the other.—[N. A. Ledger.

Old Abe's Style.

Old ABE's peculiar style of composition is aptly illustrated by ARTEMUS WARD. In advertising his lectures he produces sundry certificates, among which is one from Old Ane, as follows: Artemus Word-DEAR SIR: I bave never heard

any of your lectures, but from what I can learn I should say that for people who like the kind of

The above is quite as lucid as the most of Old

estimated in history. It is not surprising in these times to see radical newspapers defend them. They would glady destroy all American liberty. Winona, Mini

The President at Gettysburg.

The Brooklyn Eagle thus deguerreotypes Sentor Sprague, whose marriage with Miss Kate Mr. Lincoln is possessed of much polish in manners or conservation. His adherents, however, Chase has occupied so much of the time of the claim for him an average amount of common sense, and more than an ordinary kind and gen-erous heart. We have failed to distinguish his failing guides to appropriateness of speech and

The introduction of Dawdleism in a funeral sermon is an innovation upon established conventionalities, which, a year or two ago, would have been regarded with scorn by all who thought custom should to a greater or less extent, be consulted in determining social and public proprie-ties. And the custom which forbids its introduction is founded on the propriety of the fitness of things, and is not therefore military arbitrary, or manufacturers in the country. Socially, he never amounted to much until within the last year or so. Retiring and modest, or rather bashful, he avoided the society of ladies, paid no attention whatever to dress, and was regarded as eccentric, and far on the road which terminates in confirm—

confined to special localities, but has suggested to all nations the exclusion of political partisanship in funeral discourses. Common sense, then, should have taught Mr. Lincoln that its intrusion upon such an occasion was an offensive exhibition of boorishness and vulgarity. An Indian in eulogizing the memories of warriors who had confined to special localities, but has suggested eulogizing the memories of warriors who had fallen in battle, would avoid allusion to differences in the tribe that had no connection with the "machine" which had so long controlled the State and which had put in nomination Seth Pad.

"deford for Governor. They selected young of his hearers. Is Mr. Lincoln less refined than a

But aside from the ignorant rudeness manifes in the President's exhibition of Dawdleism at Gettysburg,-and which was an insult at least to the memories of a part of the dead, whom he was there professedly to honor,-in its misstatement version of history so flagrant that the most exwhole State flashed with the brilliancy of the willful. That, if we do bim injustice, our readaid and comfort of an able Secretary of State ers may make the needed correction, we append a

"Four score and ten years ago our fathers purse was opened and with great generosity his brought forth upon this continent a nation consemessengers promised to the Pance of Wales that crated to liberty and dedicated to the proposition if he would visit Rhode Island he should be en that all men are created equal. [Cheers] Now tertained like a prince and in a peculiarly reckless we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any other nation so con secrated and so dedicated can long endure."

As a refutation of this statement, we copy certain clauses in the Federal Constitution:

be included in this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years. deed, we doubt if he is yet old enough for the and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of "The migration or importation of such per-

the dignity of the Senate, for he is small, thin proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person " "No amendment to the Constitution, made

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into However he, the timid, shrinking youth, has another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be

Do these provisions in the Constitution dedicate "Gentlemen: Your paper says nothing of the created equal?" Mr Lincoln occupies his present proposed meeting of the War Democracy at position by virtue of this Constitution, and is tution, and the Union created by it, that our offi-The fear expressed by our correspondent is cers and soldiers gave their lives at Gettysburg. rational, and it justly applies to this case in par-ticular as well as to such cases in general. The misstate the cause for which they died, and libel proposed meeting is called under the auspices of the statesmen who founded the Government's men in Illinois and Indiana who have acted here | They were men possessing too much self respect tofore with the radicals, and who intend to act to declare that negroes were their equals, or hereafter with the radicals. The men in were entitled to equal privileges.-[Chicago

CARL SCHURZ.

[From the Louisville Journal.] FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 19, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: conservative as its Boston namesake, warmly I have read a note, published in your paper a condems the movement; and so with the radical few days since over the signature of Carl Schurz, and conservative journals in general. The for- commencing, as it seems to me, in very unbecommer uniformly cheer the movement; the latter ing terms for a man who, from his position in the army, is presume t to be allowed, sometimes, to Our correspondent's suspicion is undoubtedly associate with gentlemen-upon a remark made just. The affair is an "abolition dodge,"-"a cat by me in a letter to a friend in New York, which in the meal;" though, as it is the radical grimal. found its way into the public prints, as to his conkin's second appearance in the conservative meal duct and that of his command at the battle of tub, and particularly as he was both detected and | Chancellorville, as then presented to the nation exposed on his first appearance, we think the by an eye-witness, and, so far as I have seen, not

radicals has come to be very well compre After some considerable bluster, he, very conhended by the public. It can no longer deceive siderately, informs me that he is "a first-rate anybody. Every Democrat who is a conserva-tive is really a War Democrat, and the appella-duel;" he therefore politely invites me to come tion in the mouths of conservatives signifies no to his headquarters, and "share his bed with

itself; though, as the appellation is so much Now, I am myself a very poor pistol shot, their mouths all the time. When the use of either arm, as can be ascertained by refercrat, in short, who supports the radical ticket. rather incline to run the risk of a pistol shot, even They mean such a Democrat as Benjamin F. from his skillful hand, in preference to sleeping Butler, or Andrew Johnson, or Robert Dale one night with him in his own bed, not knowing

Owen. In a word, the phrase "War Democrat" | who might have been my immediate predecessor. in the mouths of the radicals is merely another Finally, I respectfully suggest that while Carl form of expression for abolitionized Democrat. Schurz may obtain some unenviable notoriety by And this the public now comprehend. Hence, passing over thousands of his cotemporaries and the phrase has lost whatever power to deceive it making an onslaught upon an old soldier, whose may have once possessed. It is fast becoming a history cannot be unwritten by rebels or abolition name of opprobrium and of weakness, instead of fanatics, he has added nothing to his fame with a name of power. The radicals have disgraced | those who know the difference between a brave

Respectfully, yours, &c., LESLIE COMBS.

Government Plantations. If the following statement of how the Govern ment plantation policy words, is a fair exhibit of it, the sooner it is discontinued the better:

A New Orleans correspondent of a New York A New Orleans correspondent of a New York paper gives us an idea how the negroes get along, under compulsory labor, on the Government plantations. The writer says the report of W. H. Wilder the inspector of plantations dis closes the following melancholy facts: The report states that on White Castle plantation, out of 159 negroes 85 have died and 22 ran away, thus leaving but 49 of the original number. thus leaving but 42 of the original number. At the Old Hickory plantation, there were 413 ne-groes; of these, 202 have died since June last. Mr Wilder says that on his visit to the Old Hickory plantation, he found 38 negroes sick and without proper nurses or medical attendance. The hospital is a building 18 by 23 feet in size, in which the sick referred to were packed. In the midst of the lazar house was the dead body of a woman who had died on Wednesday at 3 o' clock A. M. At 5 o'clock P. M., the follow ing day, no measures had been taken for her sep ulture, and the body had commenced to decom-

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—On this sub ject, the Richmond Enquirer says:

The flag of truce boat which arrived on Satur day, brought up 380 convalescent Confederate soldiers lately released from confinement in the lectures you deliver, they are just the kind of lectures such people like. Yours, respectfully, geous are now in prison in this city.

The Enquirer also says: Ann's writings.

Delaware — Liberty and law were again grossly outraged by the Administration in the Delaware election. Such wrongs will be rightly sent up this week.

Twenty one hundred of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond have been sent to cousole the good people of Danville. Lynchburg has sent an invitation for several thousand, and they will be sent up this week.

A government hospital is to be located at

The Exchange of Prisoners-Why it

WHOLE NO. 1,272

has been Stopped-Full Explanation of the Matter-The Nigger at the Botton of it.

[Speceal Correspondence to the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, November 18. I have taken some pains to ascertain the real facts now existing in regard to the trouble about the exchange of prisoners; and, as the matter is one of great public concern, I herewith send you the results of my investigations. At present the number of prisoners on each side is about equal namely: about 15,000 each, of Union and Confederate soldiers. From all that I can learn, it would appear that the Confederates hold two or three thousand more of our soldiers than we do of theirs. They are not all at Richmond. The accommodations there are intirely insuffiweeks since, arrangement- were made to remove some 5,000 of them to the interior of Georgia, and this removal, I am informed, has been made It is also believed that between 2,000 and 3,000 have been taken to Charleston in order to deter Gen. Gilmore from burning the city with Greek fire. I am satisfied that many of the stories of inhumanity to our prisoners are either gross fabrications, or else willful exaggerations; and that, as a general thing, our prisoners at the south are as well treated as prisoners of war generally, with the exception, perhaps of the articles of food and medicine; and, in that respect. as well as the rebel soldiers themselves, the South is not, just now, a land flowing with milk and honey. Shocking instances of individual cruelty there have been; and the chief author of these cruelties, so disgraceful to humanity, is, or was, Mrs. Lincoln's own brother. But, on the other hand, I know of instances of equal atrocity perpetrated on Confederate prisoners by General Shoepf or his understrappers, and on Confederate prisoners in other northern prisons.

The exchange of prisoners was progressing regularly, under the terms of the cartel agreed upon by Maj. Ludlow and Col. Quid, under the sanc tion of both governments, when it was suddenly stopped by Mr. Stanton, by the order, as he says, of the President; and on this occasion I believe he tells the truth. Why was this order promulgated? It was not promulgated until Mr. Lincoln had ascertained definitely that the Confederate government did not recognize our niggers in uniform (or, rather, their niggers, stolen from them,) as soldiers; would not treat them, or their officers, on a perfect equality with our white officers and soldiers; and would not exchange them or their officers, if captured These alarming facts were first discovered by the notorious Higginson and Montgomery, and sent by them to Senators Sumner and Wilson, and communicated by the latter, in turn, to Mr. The President was to believe them; but satisfied himself, finally, that they were really true. The abolitionists and radicals who control him, and who are really the supreme power in the State, had, in the meantime, persuaded him to assure to the negroes who would enlist the same protection from the Federal government which the laster extended to their soldiers. In other words, they persuaded the Administration to authorize them to make the official declaration, and it has been made and officially promulgated, that negro soldiers and their officers are on a footing of perfect equality in all things with white men and their officers, and shall receive the same protection from the government. They also persuaded the President to communicate to the Confederate government the assurance that the United States government recognized no distinction between white and black soldiers, and insisted upon our black soldiers, (who might be taken prisoners) being regularly exchanged on the same footing as white soldiers. I have been unable to ascertain whether any formal reply was ever made by the Confederate governmen to this extraordinary communication. But it is certain that "the government" received assurances, positive and indefinite enough, to the effect that the Confederates did not, and would not recognize negroes as soldiers. The Confederate Agent of Exchange, however, continued to send home our prisoners as before, until, as I have stated, our Agent of Exchange at Fortress Monroe received directions from the Secretary of War, "by order of the President," not to permit any more Confederate prisoners to be sent home, and to suspend the operation of the cartel of exchange. This, of course, stopped the exchange on the part of the Confederates. The last lot of Union prisoners who were sent home from Richmond were a lot of sick and wounded men, who were humanely offered the alternative of remaining there or of going home. They chose the latter, hoping at least to die at homa ; but were candidly informed by the surgeons that the chances were that they would never reach home alive. They came and were landed at Annapolis. A few will recover. Some did live to reach their homes, and died or will die there, surrounded by their friends. Some died at Annapolis; and some perished en route. These facts have been much distorted by the abolition press. The facts as they really exist are bad enough. But, if these poor men had been left at Richmond, they would have all died there, among strangers and without sympathy. Not one of them died merely in consequence of having had insufficient food. The blame lies upon the Administration and the Republican party-first, for causing the war at all; second, for investing it with its present features of ferocity; third, for preventing medicines being sent to the South; and fourth, for conducting

the war in such a manner as to prolong it
In the meantime, fifteen thousand of our brave men, who left comfortable homes and happy families in order to fight, as they supposed, for the Union, are now languishing in southern prisons, and there they will continue to languish. Why? Simply because the Administration is determined to adhere to its pet measure of making a negro as good as a white man. In order to indulge the whims of Greeley and Sumper on this point, those brave men will be left to languish and die by inches; fretting their lives away day by day, in hopeless agony at the thought that the sight of home, and kindred, and their best loved

ones will never again be theirs. But what does it all matter? What right have they to complain? What difference does it make that the hearts of the members of fifteen thousand families are wrung with anguish because their fathers, and husbands, and sons, and brothers are thus left to perish? This is a war for the negro. With that grand object in view, all such matters should be regarded as unconsidered trifles. Such is the decision of the "Government," and it is treason to think otherwise.

Chase and Seward. The Secretary of State made rather a puzzling speech at Auburn, N. Y., the translation of which is in the Albany Knickerbocker, a Seward organ,

"Some of the Democratic politicians are puzzled over a paragraph in Governor Seward's late Auburn speech, to the effect that Abraham Lincoln will continue to be President until he be ac-knowledged President of South Carolina, Georgia and every other State. These purblind people should understand that Governor Seward intended to say that as long as Lincoln managed the affairs of the country in the successful manner he is doing, that there was no chance for Ohase, Seymour. McClellan, or any other fellow for the Presidency in 1864. It is a declaration of Gev. Seward in favor of Lincoln against any other man. It is a wet blanket on the hopes and prospects of Chase. It puts a quietus on all the as-pirants for the White House. It places old Abe firmly in the saddle for the next Presidential race, and gives him the inside of the track. It will have the effect to restore harmony and keep Cabinet officers out of the small potato business of President making. That paragraph of Seward's is a sottler to Chase."

National Banks and Leyalty. The Administration, says the Buffalo Courier, is making the most persistent efforts to induce the New York bankers to abandon the State system of banking, and adopt the Chase system.

Mr. McCollough, who is in New York to engineer this financial revolution, says that if the Government has not the power to establish this aystem of banking over all opposition, "it lacks to so fatal an extent the sovereignty, that it is not worth a tithe of the effort and sacrifice that are

being made to maintain it." The gross receipts of the Northwestern Fair for the benefit of disabled soldiers are stated at \$51,000.

A Quebec paper notices an unusual more-ment westward from that city of war materials, including eight heavy guns.